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REPORT

—OF—

JOHN H. WADE,
OF WASHINGTON COUNTY,

—AND—

SAMUEL J. TWILLEY,
OF WORCESTER COUNTY.

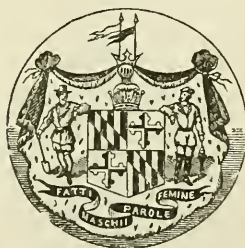
THE

Commissioners of Fisheries


OF MARYLAND

—FOR—

1908-1909.



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LIST OF FISH COMMISSIONERS OF MARYLAND

Western Shore.

T. B. FERGUSON.	1874-1875.	PHILIP W. DOWNES.
T. B. FERGUSON.	1876-1877.	PHILIP W. DOWNES.
T. B. FERGUSON	1878-1879.	THOMAS HUGHLETT, SR.
T. B. FERGUSON.	1880-1881	THOMAS HUGHLETT, SR
T. B. FERGUSON.	1882-1883	THOMAS HUGHLETT, SR.
G. W. DELAWDER.	1884-1885.	DR. E. W. HUMPHREYS.
G. W. DELAWDER.	1886-1887.	DR. E. W. HUMPHREYS.
G. W. DELAWDER.	1888-1889.	STEPHEN P. TOADVINE.
G. W. DELAWDER.	1890-1891.	GRANVILLE R. RIDER.
RICHARD T. BROWNING.	1892-1893.	JOHN S. SUDLER.
RICHARD T. BROWNING.	1894-1895	JOHN S. SUDLER.
JOHN E. GNAGEY.	1896-1897.	JAMES C. TAWES.
A. F. GEORGE.	1898-1899.	JOHN E. STERLING.
JESSE W. DOWNEY.	1900-1901.	CLARENCE L. VINCENT.
JESSE W. DOWNEY.	1902-1903.	CLARENCE L. VINCENT.
CHARLES F. BROOKE.	1904-1905.	JAMES D. ANDERSON.
CHARLES F. BROOKE.	1906-1907.	JAMES D. ANDERSON.
JOHN H. WADE.	1908-1909.	SAMUEL J. TWILLEY.

Eastern Shore.

REPORT.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY,

HON. AUSTIN L. CROTHERS,

GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND.

Sir: We have the honor of herewith submitting a report of the work done by us as Commissioners of Fisheries for the State of Maryland for the years 1908 and 1909.

The past two seasons were not favorable for the securing of shad eggs and the work of this Commission as well as that of the United States Fish Commission, has suffered because of the inability to secure as many ripe shad eggs as usual. However, the eggs which were obtained hatched out nicely and the fry planted in the several rivers of the State was in excellent condition.

We have stocked many of the streams of the State with large mouthed black bass to the gratification of anglers. In many of the rivers and ponds of the Eastern Shore these excellent game fish are now plentiful and are much appreciated by the public. As an evidence of this we have received many letters from fishermen and sportsmen commending our work along these lines.

It is surprising what a great demand there is for yellow perch fry. This fish is growing in favor more and more each year and as a winter fish brings nearly if not quite as good price as the white perch. You will see by this report that we have hatched out and distributed an enormous number of these fish—nearly two hundred millions—in the two years we have been in office. The yellow perch is bringing into the pockets of those who follow fishing for a living thousands of dollars each year. We desire to call your attention to the value of the work of this Commission as

demonstrated to the fishermen on the St. Martins river in Worcester county. This is a small river which has been noted for its excellent white perch fishing until the past few years when it almost lost its good reputation because of the greed of the fishermen to retain perch of all sizes captured by them, almost resulting in the annihilation of the white perch so far as the St. Martins is concerned. The Fish Commission has renewed its efforts to keep up the supply and we are pleased to say that the supply is now greater than it has been for several years, but the yellow perch is bringing in big money for the commercial fishermen. A few years ago the yellow perch was entirely unknown to the fishermen of the St. Martins river, so the Fish Commission determined to give positive proof of the value of artificial propagation. Here was a river which had no yellow perch in it, and if we put them there in their minute form and they thrived and multiplied, it would convince the skeptical fisherman and the general public that the artificial propagation of fish was of great value to the State. The result was most gratifying, and when we tell you that it is not an unusual thing now, after only a few years have elapsed since the first distribution of yellow perch in the St. Martins river, for a single fisherman to catch and sell enough of these fish each winter to net him from \$400 to \$1,000, you will see what has been done. It is estimated that the sale of last winter's catch on this one river amounted to nearly \$10,000. Black bass planted in the St. Martins river are multiplying rapidly. The same is true of the Pocomoke river and of Lake Humphreys at Salisbury. Bass weighing five and six pounds are not unusual. The dam of Lake Humphreys broke last fall and the waters flowed into the Wicomico river, leaving the bed of the lake dry; so we expect to hear in a short while that black bass are plentiful in the Wicomico river. By the breaking of this dam our hatchery at Salisbury has been put out of business, because this lake sup-

plied the water for our battery of hatching jars, and we will have to move our hatching operations to another point on the Wicomico river, and will, with your approval, ask the Legislature to make an appropriation for the erection of a hatching building for our purposes.

We have greatly increased the output of brook trout at the State Hatchery in Druid Hill Park, Baltimore, and have on file at present an order for eggs nearly double the number ever before handled at this hatchery. When we took charge of the work there was only fifty thousand brook trout at the nursery in Garrett county and none at the Park Hatchery, but we have run this hatchery along the lines laid out by former commissioners and feel well satisfied that we have accomplished everything possible with the limited appropriation for the Western Shore work. We desire to recommend that the appropriation for the Western Shore work be increased and provision be made by the Legislature of 1910 for the erection of another hatchery on the Western Shore, giving us greater facilities for carrying on the propagation of shad and perch nearer to the spawning grounds of these fish.

We distributed a large number of white perch and yellow perch into the rivers of the Western Shore and have planted bass into the same streams. Our assistants in Alleghany and Garrett counties report marked improvement in the number of bass and trout seen and taken in the waters of those sections, and say that the people appreciate the work the State is doing toward restocking the streams.

The cost of distributing the young fish has greatly increased because of the railroad rate law, which now necessitates the expenditure of large sums for the transportation of eggs, fish, and for the fares of fish messengers. A few years ago the railroads performed this service without cost, wishing to aid and assist the State Fish Commission in making more fish for the public, but the railroads are no longer

permitted to grant us such favors and the State must pay for all services rendered. Of course this curtails the amount of money formerly put aside for actual propagation purposes.

We are expecting great good to result from the proposed legislation to secure a uniform fish law for the State, and hope that legislation will be enacted to that end, and also a law prohibiting the pollution of the streams of the State by mills and canning factories. We cannot too urgently recommend that a law be passed regulating the setting of fish pounds, fikes, and other kinds of fish traps. Something must be done to give the shad access to the spawning grounds or the supply will surely diminish. The shad must have access to the rivers where it spawns or else the supply will be cut off. There frequently comes to our ears complaint of the falling off in the number of shad caught as compared with the number caught in former years. We hold that the number now caught is nearly if not quite as great as at any time previous, but we realize that they are caught in the great fish pounds placed in Chesapeake Bay, Tangier Sound and at the mouths of the many rivers emptying into the Chesapeake; so the up-river fisherman are not getting many fish, therefore the appearances are that very few are being caught, when the actual fact is that thousands upon thousands are being caught in the fish pounds and promptly shipped to New York and other Northern markets. As these fish never reached the spawning grounds for which they were heading when captured, the result is that their eggs are never deposited. It is only by the artificial propagation of the shad that its extinction is prevented, and if it was not for the work of the U. S. Fish Commission and the Commission of our own State the shad would soon be but a memory of the past. We hope that legislation will be enacted to protect the spawning shad for at least a few days of the spawning season so that they can ascend the rivers unmolested.

We commend the State Game Warden, Honorable Horace F. Harmonson for the spirit he has manifested in enforcing the fish laws of the State.

We hereby acknowledge the courtesies shown this Commission by United States Fish Commissioner Hon. George M. Bowers and his accommodating assistants, and we thank your Excellency for the great interest you have manifested in the work we are doing.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN H. WADE,
SAMUEL J. TWILLEY,
Fish Commissioners of Maryland.

BROOK TROUT.

The brook trout is not only one of the most beautiful of our fishes, but, as every angler knows, is a fine game fish, while its flavor will delight the most epicurean taste. It prefers clear, cold, swift streams, such as is found in the western part of our State, and which, at one time, was thickly populated by this very fine game and food fish, and we believe that if the work of the last three or four years is continued, that once more many of those streams can be made to abound with brook trout and thus delight the heart of the angler and become a source of not only pleasure but profit to our people. Twenty years ago trout of two, three and even four pounds were not uncommon in Western Maryland. Those fine large trout were of the same species and variety as the fingerling, which many bring home nowadays boasting of their skill as anglers. No brook trout should be taken less than six inches. A trout five inches long is never over a year old and, therefore, has had no chance to spawn.

We have greatly increased the output of brook trout.

SHAD.

A great many persons have asked us how we know the shad returns to the place of its birth, and it gives us pleasure to tell the story in a condensed form so that the fact that the young shad will return in two or three years from the time it is planted to the river in which it is placed will be so impressed upon the minds of all that not a doubt will exist :

Prior to 1871, the shad was unknown to the Pacific coast. That year the United States Fish Commission carried from Havre de Grace, Maryland, a number of young shad such as we plant now in the rivers of this State, and planted them

in the Sacramento river, California. Two years later the first shad ever seen in California waters was caught, the next year more were captured and the number has increased from year to year, until now California produces millions of the finest shad known. After the shad spawns in the Spring it returns again to the ocean, the young do the same and return full grown to the fresh water stream where they first entered into life, ready to commence the increase of their kind.

The periodic movement of shad from the ocean into the fresh-water streams of the Atlantic Coast is one of its most characteristic and well-known habits. This migration begins in the early Winter in Florida and involves all suitable streams as far north as the Gulf of St. Lawrence, which is reached in midsummer. The influx in each basin proceeds gradually from south to north, and the arrival in a given locality is usually about the same time each year and can be predicted with considerable accuracy. Prior to this regular advent of the schools, no shad are in the rivers, and after the completion of the spawning process, which ensues immediately on reaching the headwaters, the adults return to the salt water, and only stragglers are found during the remainder of the season or until the following year.

LARGE-MOUTHED BLACK BASS.

As stated in the first part of our report, this fish is becoming quite popular throughout the State. It is next to impossible to successfully obtain the eggs for artificial propagation and the only way they have been obtained is by pond breeding. We have been able to obtain from the United States Fish Commission, through the indorsements of Senators Isidor Rayner and John Walter Smith, quite a number of fingerling bass, which have been planted in numerous ponds and rivers in Maryland. The large-mouthed black bass is second only to its congener, the small-mouthed species, as a game fish. On the Pocomoke river in Worcester county it

is caught by means of the artificial fly and artificial minnow, both of which it takes voraciously and makes a good fight before it is landed. This fish has many vernacular names, among which may be mentioned : Large-mouthed black bass, straw bass, green bass, welshman, chub, and many others, more or less absurd. The most distinctive and expressive name is doubtless large-mouthed black bass. In the western section of the State bass have been plentiful for many years, but it is absolutely necessary to replenish the streams each year because of the great destruction going on at all times.

YELLOW PERCH.

This fish is now greatly in demand as a winter fish. In most parts of its range it is highly esteemed, and in many places it is of very considerable commercial importance, and this can truthfully be said of our own State. The Baltimore markets are an evidence of this statement. In the winter months a visit to the fish stalls in the several markets of Baltimore city will convince one that the commercial value of the yellow perch has not been overstated by your Commissioners. As a game fish the yellow perch can be commended chiefly on account of the fact that anybody can catch it. It can be taken with the hook and line any month in the year and with any kind of bait—angle worms, grubs, small minnows, pieces of fish and the artificial fly. It is easily taken through the ice in winter, when small minnows are the best bait. A yellow perch in the Fish Commission aquarium at Washington deposited a string of eggs three feet four inches long, four inches wide at one end and two at the other. After being fertilized this string weighed two pounds nine ounces, while the weight of the fish before the eggs were discharged was one pound eight ounces. The eggs are very small, measuring only one-eighteenth of an inch in diameter, and requiring 28,000 to the quart. This fish is not prized so highly as the white perch, but it is an excellent substitute when the white perch is unobtainable.

WHITE PERCH.

The white perch is considered one of the finest pan fish known in the East. It brings a good price both in the home market and in the markets of Baltimore. It is caught largely in nearly all the rivers of our State and is much prized by our people. In fact, fish commissioners receive as many requests for white perch as for any other species. It thrives in fresh, brackish and salt water, but is somewhat anadromus, ascending fresh water streams. It takes the fly readily though it will not leave the water to do so, and angle worms, grasshoppers and small minnows are irresistible. As a game fish it holds a very high rank. It feeds vigorously and as a mad rusher it is not surpassed. In some sections of the State it is known as the black perch. The white perch caught for market are captured in fish pounds, fikes and fish traps of various kinds.

The following is a partial list of the waters of the Western Shore that have been stocked with fish during the last two years. In addition to these there are many small streams without names, and private ponds, which have received consignments :

Allegany.

Lane's run, Evitt's creek, Cove run, Bray's pond, Jacob's run, Mill run, Piny run.

Anne Arundel.

Small stream, Benson's pond.

Baltimore.

Green Spring stream, Monk's branch, Upper Jones falls, Water Spout branch, Western run, Owings creek, North branch, Lutherville branch, Small streams, Williams' branch, Spring branch, Herring run, Upper Gunpowder, Deep run, Small stream, Long Green branch, Bacon branch, Little Gunpowder, Charles run.

Carroll.

Beaver run, Patapsco branch, Small stream, Upper Patapsco, Small stream, Crowl's run, Piney run, pond and stream, Robert's pool.

Frederick.

Tuscorora, Forma's branch, pond and stream, Turkey run, Linganore.

Harford.

Laurel branch, Gunpowder river, Powel's branch, Broad creek, Small pond and stream, Rock spring, Meadow run, Small stream, Deep run, Thomas run, Rutledge branch, Maple Spring run.

Howard.

Wilson's branch, Spring branch, Little Patuxent, Middle Patuxent, Lime Kiln branch, Small stream, Miles' branch.

Washington.

Beaver creek, Antietam, Marsh run, Wagner's run, Cascade, St. James, Little Antietam, Rohrer's creek, Hutzel's stream, Wallick's run, Black Rock run, Marsh run, Stonebraker's run, Little Conococheague, Groves run, Sniveley's run, Wingert's run, Gray's run, Raven Rock stream, Shafer's Stream.

FROM DRUID HILL HATCHERY.

The following is an account of eggs and fry collected and planted during 1909 :

<i>Eggs.</i>		<i>Estimated fry planted.</i>	
Yellow perch .	15,000,000	Yellow perch .	12,500,000
White perch .	9,500,000	White perch .	8,000,000
Brook trout . .	750,000	Brook trout . .	725,000
Rainbow trout . .	100,000	Rainbow trout . .	95,000

I am unable to give the number of eggs collected and fry obtained for the season of 1908, as my predecessor operated that season before I was commissioned, and I have not a report of his work.

J. H. WADE.

HATCHING OPERATIONS
OF THE
Commissioner of Fisheries
FOR THE
EASTERN SHORE
1908-1909.

1908.

Work of Tuckahoe Station to May 1, 1908.

I respectfully submit the following report of the work done at the Tuckahoe Fish Hatching Station for the year ending April 30th, 1908.

The fish hatched at this station numbered 28,260,000, being a fourth more than were hatched during the previous year.

The yellow perch numbered . . .	23,240,000
Shad	2,500,000
White perch	2,520,000

As per your instructions, all the shad and white perch were turned out at the station and the yellow perch were distributed as follows :

Brick Mills, Caroline county . . .	1,000,000
Horse Shoe Bend	1,000,000
Watts Creek	1,000,000
At Station	20,240,000

At the close of the season the property at the station was securely housed, there being enough wire on hand for another season. The launch used at the station was anchored and covered with canvas.

Respectfully submitted,

CHAS. R. MILLS,
Deputy.

Shad Stripped at Sharptown Station,
From April 14, 1908, to May 1, 1908.

	<i>Shad Stripped.</i>	<i>Fry Obtained.</i>
Tuesday, April 14th	4	100,000
Wednesday, April 15th.....	4	100,000
Thursday, April 16th.....	6	150,000
Friday, April 17th.....	2	50,000
Monday, April 20th.....	4	100,000
Tuesday, April 21st.....	8	200,000
Wednesday, April 22d.....	4	100,000
Thursday, April 23d	7	175,000
Friday, April 24th.....	7	175,000
Monday, April 27th.....	4	100,000
Tuesday, April 28th	5	125,000
Wednesday, April 29th.....	2	50,000
Thursday, April 30th.....	2	50,000
	<hr/> 59	<hr/> 1,475,000

WHERE DEPOSITED.

	<i>Number.</i>
April 20th, Ellis' Wharf, Nanticoke river	200,000
April 22d, Sharptown, Nanticoke river.....	200,000
April 24th, Knowles' wharf, Nanticoke river.....	300,000
April 28th, Sandy Point, Nanticoke river.....	275,000
April 29th, Sharptown, Nanticoke river.....	175,000
May 2d, Riverton, Nanticoke river.....	225,000
May 4th, Knowles' wharf, Nanticoke river	100,000
	<hr/> 1,475,000

Very respectfully yours,

SAMUEL P. TWIFORD,
Deputy.

Perch Hatched at Sharptown Hatching Station,

From April 1, 1908, to April 25, 1908.

	<i>Perch Stripped.</i>	<i>Fry Obtained.</i>
Wednesday, April 1st.....	15	375,000
Thursday, April 2d..	25	625,000
Friday, April 3d.....	30	750,000
Monday, April 6th.....	40	1,000,000
Tuesday, April 7th.....	30	750,000
Wednesday, April 8th.....	35	875,000
Thursday, April 9th.....	50	1,250,000
Friday, April 10th.....	12	300,000
Saturday, April 11th.....	15	375,000
Monday, April 13th.....	30	750,000
Tuesday, April 14th.....	20	500,000
Wednesday, April 15th.....	18	450,000
Thursday, April 16th... ..	35	875,000
Friday, April 17th.....	20	500,000
Saturday, April 18th.....	15	375,000
Monday, April 20th.....	20	500,000
Tuesday, April 21st.....	18	450,000
Wednesday, April 22d	30	750,000
Thursday, April 23d.....	12	300,000
Friday, April 24th.....	17	425,000
Saturday, April 25th.. . . .	8	200,000
	<hr/> 495	<hr/> 12,375,000

All of the above were turned out in the Nanticoke river.

SAMUEL P. TWIFORD,

Deputy.

**Yellow Perch Eggs Obtained and Hatched Out
at St. Martin's Hatchery,**

From March 21, 1908, to April 22, 1908.

	<i>Eggs Obtained.</i>	<i>Fry Hatched.</i>
March 21	8,000,000	7,000,000
March 22	6,000,000	3,500,000
March 25	4,000,000	2,250,000
March 27	3,000,000	5,500,000
	<hr/> 21,000,000	<hr/> 18,250,000

WHERE DEPOSITED.

April 5th, Herring creek.....	1,000,000
April 6th, Showell river.....	2,000,000
April 8th, Trapp creek.....	1,000,000
April 9th, St. Martin's river.....	2,000,000
April 10th, Taylor's creek.....	1,000,000
April 11th, White creek.....	1,000,000
April 12th, St. Martin's river.....	1,000,000
April 14th, Showell river..	2,000,000
April 17th, Taylor's creek.....	500,000
April 18th, Curtis creek.....	500,000
April 19th, Trapp creek.....	1,000,000
April 20th, Long creek.....	1,000,000
April 22d, St. Martin's river.....	2,000,000
April 22d, St. Martin's and tributaries.....	2,250,000
	<hr/> 18,250,000

HENRY T. BELL,
Deputy.

White Perch Stripped and Hatched at St. Martin's Hatchery,

From April 2, 1908, to April 12, 1908.

	<i>Perch Stripped.</i>	<i>Fry Obtained.</i>
April 2d.....	20	450,000
“ 3d.....	16	375,000
“ 4th.....	18	400,000
“ 6th.....	10	200,000
“ 8th.....	21	475,000
“ 10th.....	8	150,000
“ 11th.....	16	300,000
“ 12th.....	2	50,000
	<hr/> 111	<hr/> 2,400,000

WHERE DEPOSITED.

April 6th, St. Martin's river.....	1,000,000
“ 11th, Showell branch.....	1,000,000
“ 14th, St. Martin's river.....	400,000
	<hr/> 2,400,000

HENRY T. BELL,
Deputy.

Shad Stripped and Hatched at Salisbury Hatching Station,

From April 10, 1908, to May 10, 1908.

	<i>Shad Stripped.</i>	<i>Fry Obtained.</i>
April 10.....	..	.....
April 11.....	..	.....
April 12.....	..	.....
April 13.....	1	27,000
April 14.....	3	81,000
April 15.....	1	27,000
April 16.....	2	54,000
April 17.....	3	81,000
April 18.....	1	27,000
April 19.....	..	.....
April 20.....	..	.....
April 21.....	4	108,000
April 22.....	3	81,000
April 23.....	3	81,000
April 24.....	2	54,000
April 25.....	..	.....
April 26.....	..	.....
April 27.....	..	.....
April 28.....	4	108,000
April 29.....	3	81,000
April 30.....	2	54,000
May 1.....	2	54,000
May 2.....	4	108,000
May 3.....	..	.....
May 4.....	3	81,000
May 5.....	5	135,000
May 6.....	7	189,000
May 7.....	8	216,000
May 8.....	..	.....
May 9.....	..	.....
May 10.....	..	.....
	<hr/> 61	<hr/> 1,647,000

WHERE DEPOSITED.

April 20, Wicomico river, Sharp's Point.....	411,750
April 26, Wicomico river, High Banks.....	400,000
May 3, Wicomico river, Eastern Branch.....	422,000
May 11, Wicomico river, Western branch.....	413,250
	<hr/> 1,647,000

WILLIAM F. CALLOWAY,
Deputy.

1909.

Shad Stripped at Tuckahoe Hatching Station,

From April 12, 1909, to May 6, 1909.

	<i>Shad Stripped.</i>	<i>Fry Obtained.</i>
April 12th.....	2	50,000
“ 14th.....	2	40,000
“ 15th.....	6	150,000
“ 16th.....	7	160,000
“ 17th.....	12	300,000
“ 20th.....	10	200,000
“ 21st.....	13	300,000
“ 22d.....	20	550,000
“ 23d.....	10	600,000
“ 24th.....	26	750,000
“ 26th.....	15	400,000
“ 27th.....	20	500,000
“ 28th.....	14	400,000
“ 29th.....	12	300,000
“ 30th.....	6	140,000
	<hr/> 175	<hr/> 4,840,000

WHERE DEPOSITED.

May 2d, Millington, Chester river.....	500,000
“ 6th, Pott's Mills, Miles river.....	500,000
“ 7th, Horse-Shoe Bend, Choptank river.....	1,500,000
“ 8th, At Station.....	2,340,000
	<hr/> 4,840,000

J. E. MORGAN,
Deputy.

White Perch Hatched at Tuckahoe Station,

From April 1, 1909, to April 9, 1909.

	<i>No. of Perch.</i>	<i>Eggs Obtained.</i>
April 1st.....	40	1,000,000
“ 2d.....	30	750,000
“ 6th.....	40	1,000,000
“ 8th.....	22	550,000
“ 9th.....	28	700,000
	<hr/> 160	<hr/> 4,000,000
Total eggs hatched		2,650,000

WHERE DEPOSITED.

April 9th, Millington, Chester river	1,000,000
“ 12th, near Centreville, Corsica river.....	500,000
“ 14th, Brick Mills, Choptank river.....	1,150,000
	<hr/> 2,650,000

J. E. MORGAN,
Deputy.

Yellow Perch Hatched at Tuckahoe Station,

From March 24, 1909, to March 27, 1909.

	<i>No. of Perch.</i>	<i>Eggs Obtained.</i>
March 24th.....	140	3,500,000
“ 25th.....	200	5,000,000
“ 26th.....	60	1,500,000
“ 27th.....	50	1,250,000
	<hr/> 450	<hr/> 11,250,000
Total number of eggs hatched.....		7,480,000

WHERE DEPOSITED.

April 5th, Horseshoe Bend, Choptank river.....	1,000,000
“ 6th, Brick Mill, Choptank river.....	1,000,000
“ 8th, Watts creek, Choptank river.....	1,000,000
“ 6th, at Station	1,000,000
“ 9th, “ “	1,000,000
“ 12th, Lloyds Branch, Tuckahoe creek	1,000,000
“ 15th, at Station.....	1,480,000
	<hr/> 7,480,000

J. E. MORGAN,
Deputy.

Shad Stripped and Hatched Out at Salisbury Hatching Station,

From April 8, 1909, to May 6, 1909.

	<i>Shad Stripped.</i>	<i>Fry Obtained.</i>
April 8th	1	27,000
“ 9th	2	54,000
“ 15th	3	81,000
“ 17th	11	297,000
“ 20th	5	135,000
“ 22d	5	135,000
“ 23d	2	54,000
“ 27th	3	81,000
“ 28th	7	189,000
“ 30th	3	81,000
May 2d	2	54,000
“ 4th	4	108,000
“ 6th	6	162,000
	<hr/> 54	<hr/> 1,458,000

WHERE DEPOSITED.

April 13th, Eastern Branch.....	125,000
“ 17th, Western Branch.....	125,000
“ 19th, High Hills.....	108,000
“ 30th, Shad Point	200,000
May 13th, Sharp's Point.	100,000
April 19th, Pocomoke river.....	200,000
“ 26th, Princess Anne	200,000
“ 28th, Snow Hill.....	200,000
“ 29th, St. Martin's river	100,000
May 3d, Kingston.....	100,000
	<hr/> 1,458,000

ELIJAH M. ELLIOTT,
Deputy.

Shad Hatched at Sharptown Station,

From April 12, 1909, to May 8, 1909.

	<i>Shad Stripped.</i>	<i>Fry Obtained.</i>
April 12th.....	2	60,000
“ 13th.....	3	90,000
“ 14th.....	4	120,000
“ 15th.....	10	300,000
“ 16th.....	4	120,000
“ 17th.....	3	90,000
“ 19th.....	10	300,000
“ 20th.....	4	120,000
“ 21st.....	10	300,000
“ 22d.....	10	300,000
“ 23d.....	8	240,000
“ 24th.....	2	60,000
“ 26th.....	4	120,000
“ 27th.....	4	120,000
“ 28th.....	10	300,000
“ 29th.....	4	120,000
“ 30th.....	8	240,000
May 1st.....	4	120,000
“ 3d.....	6	180,000
“ 4th.....	8	240,000
“ 5th.....	6	180,000
“ 6th.....	8	240,000
“ 7th.....	2	60,000
“ 8th.....	10	300,000
Total.....	144	4,320,000

TURNED OUT.

April 21st, Knowles' wharf, Sharptown.....	270,000
“ 24th, Walnut Landing, Dorchester county.....	510,000
“ 26th, Phillip's Landing, Laurel river.....	420,000
“ 28th, “ “ Nanticoke river.....	600,000
May 1st, Cooper's wharf, Sharptown.....	420,000
“ 3d, Salisbury, Wicomico river.....	420,000
“ 6th, Riverton, Nanticoke river.....	360,000
“ 7th, Dickerson's, Nanticoke river.....	300,000
“ 9th, Hurtt's wharf, Nanticoke river.....	420,000
“ 12th, Walnut Landing, Dorchester county.....	600,000
Total.....	4,320,000

SAMUEL P. TWIFORD,
Deputy.

White Perch Hatched at Sharptown Station,

From April 5, 1909, to April 15, 1909.

	<i>Perch Stripped.</i>	<i>Fry Obtained.</i>
April 5th.....	25	750,000
" 6th.....	40	1,200,000
" 7th.....	30	900,000
" 8th.....	25	750,000
" 9th.....	30	900,000
" 10th.....	30	900,000
" 12th.....	25	750,000
" 13th.....	40	1,200,000
" 14th.....	30	900,000
" 15th.....	25	750,000
Total	300	9,000,000
All turned out in Nanticoke river.		

SAMUEL P. TWIFORD,
Deputy.

Yellow Perch Hatched at Sharptown Station,

From April 1, 1909, to April 10, 1909.

	<i>Stripped.</i>	<i>Fry Obtained.</i>
April 1st.....	75	2,250,000
" 2d.....	200	6,000,000
" 3d.....	250	7,500,000
" 5th.....	600	18,000,000
" 6th.....	400	12,000,000
" 7th.....	600	18,000,000
" 8th.....	400	12,000,000
" 9th.....	600	18,000,000
" 10th.....	400	12,000,000
Total	3,525	105,750,000
All turned out in Nanticoke river.		

SAMUEL P. TWIFORD,
Deputy.

Yellow Perch Hatched at St. Martin's Hatchery,
From March 9, 1909, to March 24, 1909.

	<i>Eggs Obtained.</i>	<i>Eggs Hatched.</i>
March 9th	2,000,000	1,800,000
“ 10th	2,000,000	1,800,000
“ 11th	2,000,000	1,800,000
“ 12th	2,000,000	1,300,000
“ 13th	2,000,000	1,900,000
“ 15th	2,000,000	1,900,000
“ 16th	2,000,000	1,900,000
“ 17th	1,000,000	900,000
“ 18th	1,000,000	900,000
“ 19th	2,000,000	1,700,000
“ 20th	1,000,000	900,000
“ 22d	2,000,000	1,900,000
“ 23d	2,000,000	1,700,000
“ 24th	2,000,000	1,700,000
	<hr/> 25,000,000	<hr/> 22,100,000

WHERE DEPOSITED.

April 2d, Showell river	1,800,000
“ 3d, St. Martin's river	1,800,000
“ 5th, Taylor's creek	1,800,000
“ 6th, Manklin's creek	1,300,000
“ 7th, Pocomoke river	1,900,000
“ 8th, King's creek and Princess Anne	1,900,000
“ 8th, Herring creek	1,900,000
“ 9th, Showell river	900,000
“ 10th, Grey's creek	900,000
“ 12th, St. Martin's river	1,700,000
“ 12th, Perkins' creek	900,000
“ 13th, Taylor's creek	1,900,000
“ 14th, Trapp creek	1,700,000
“ 15th, Trapp creek and St. Martin's	1,700,000
	<hr/> 22,100,000

HENRY T. BELL,
Deputy.

White Perch Hatched at St. Martin's Hatchery

From March 25, 1909, to April 10, 1909.

	<i>Eggs Obtained.</i>	<i>Eggs Hatched.</i>
March 25th	500,000	400,000
“ 26th	500,000	400,000
“ 30th	100,000	75,000
“ 31st	100,000	75,000
April 2d	1,500,000	1,400,000
“ 3d	500,000	400,000
“ 5th	175,000	100,000
“ 6th	125,000	100,000
“ 7th	25,000	20,000
“ 8th	25,000	20,000
“ 9th	400,000	300,000
“ 10th	200,000	150,000
	<hr/> 4,150,000	<hr/> 3,440,000

WHERE DEPOSITED.

April 1st, St. Martin's river	400,000
“ 2d, St. Martin's and tributaries	400,000
“ 5th, Showell river	75,000
“ 5th, Showell river	75,000
“ 7th, Princess Anne creek	1,400,000
“ 8th, King's creek	400,000
“ 9th, Pocomoke river	100,000
“ 9th, St. Martin's river	100,000
“ 10th, Manklin's creek	20,000
“ 11th, Showell river	20,000
“ 11th, Trapp creek	300,000
“ 12th, Showell and St. Martin's rivers	150,000
	<hr/> 3,440,000

* HENRY T BELL,
Deputy.

From U. S. Fish Commission.

RAINBOW TROUT.

At Salisbury, Johnson's pond	2,166
At Salisbury, Schumaker's pond	2,167
At Salisbury, Humphrey's pond	2,167

BLACK BASS.

At Salisbury, Johnson's pond	2,000
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